

Allies Gain Ground After Repulsing German Attacks

which guards Posen, as the Russians now are able to release a large number of men for the invasion of that part of Germany.

The Serbian and Montenegrin armies are before Sarajevo, capital of Bosnia, and are preparing to take this latest acquisition of the dual monarchy, the possession of which by Austria has been such a thorn in the side of the southern Slavs.

In the operations here, the invaders have been met by a hearty welcome from the greater part of the population. This war, while in Bosnia and Galicia, is in reality a long separated by artificial boundaries, is also drawing together the races and sects of all the countries engaged.

In Germany the Socialists are fighting in line with their greatest enemies, the militarists.

In Russia revolutionists are fighting or returning home to fight for the Emperor. Great Britain is receiving support from all sections of the empire.

PERSONAL IS HELD

BY FRENCH DETACHMENT
PARIS, September 24 (7:50 P. M.).—The following official announcement was made in Paris this afternoon:

"First on our left wing, between the River Somme and the River Oise, our troops have advanced in the direction of Reims. A detachment occupied Peronne, and held this position, in spite of a spirited attack on the part of the enemy.

"Between the River Oise and the River Aisne, the enemy continues to retain important bodies of troops well entrenched. We have made a slight advance to the northwest of Berry-Aux-Bains.

"Second, on the center between Rheims and the Argonne district the situation shows no change. To the east of the Argonne and on the heights of the Meuse the enemy has continued his attacks, delivering them with special violence. The fighting continues, accompanied by alternate retreats at certain points and advances at others.

"On our right wing there has been no change of importance.

"In the region of Nancy and in the Vosges certain detachments of the enemy have again attempted to enter into French territory, driving back light covering bodies of our troops, but their offensive was soon stopped.

"In Galicia, the Russians, having taken possession of Jaroslavl, are completely investing Przemyśl and continuing their offensive movement on Cracow."

OFFICIAL REPORT

GIVEN OUT AT BERLIN
LONDON, September 24 (2 P. M.).—The correspondent of the Reuter Telegram Company at Berlin, in a dispatch reaching here by way of Amsterdam, transmits an official report given out at army headquarters. This announces:

OBITUARY

Mrs. Alice Kirkham Burk.
Mrs. Alice Kirkham Burk, aged thirty years, died at 7 o'clock last night at the home of her mother, Mrs. Celeste Kirkham, 22 East Eleventh Street, South Richmond. She was survived by three sisters, three children and her husband. The funeral arrangements have not been completed.

Mrs. A. Carson Brown.
[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
SOUTH RICHMOND, VA., September 24. Mrs. A. Carson Brown, aged fifty-five, died at her home in St. Albans, Va., after a lingering illness, on Tuesday afternoon, September 22. The funeral was held at the Baptist Church yesterday afternoon, September 23, conducted by the pastor, assisted by Rev. C. W. Maxwell, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at the place. Besides her sister, Mrs. Carrie A. Clark, and brother, Beverly Sydney, both of this place, she was survived by her husband, two daughters, Misses Sarah and Rebecca Brown, one son, Sydney Brown, and five other sisters and brothers. Mrs. A. N. T. T. of New Berry, Mrs. W. H. Mosely, of Waco, Texas, Professor Edmund Adams, of Williamsburg, Rev. Sidney Smith, of Sumter, S. C., and Rev. Granville Sydney, D. D., of London, Ga.

William P. Oakes.
[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Lynchburg, Va., September 24. William P. Oakes, aged sixty-nine years, died this morning at 6 o'clock at the home of his wife, Mrs. Mary Oakes, 1106 Twelfth Street, his death being due to paralysis. Mr. Oakes was a native of this city, and was engaged in the mercantile business. The body will be taken to the Pennsylvania county tomorrow for burial.

Mrs. Annie A. Parrish.
[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
ALEXANDRIA, VA., September 24. Mrs. Annie A. Parrish, wife of Henry Parrish, died this morning at the Alexandria Hospital. Her husband survives.

David M. Jasper.
[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Lynchburg, Va., September 24. David M. Jasper died yesterday afternoon at 6 o'clock at his home near Bedford Springs. Mr. Jasper was seventy-nine years of age and his death was due to paralysis.

DEATHS

REES.—Died, September 24, 12:30 A. M., W. A. G. REES. Remains at residence of brother, William Jenkins, 206 West 11th Street.

Funeral from St. Andrew's Episcopal Church. THIS AFTERNOON, 4:30 P. M. Interment, Hollywood Cemetery.

KELLY.—Died, at Salem, Va., on September 21, 1914, GEORGE R. KELLY. He was the Virginia representative of the southern and allied states at the North Atlantic Conference, and has been of service throughout the State. Mr. Kelly is survived by his wife, Mrs. M. M. Kelly, three sons and a daughter.

VINCENT.—Died, at his mother's residence, 8 North Howard Street, Thursday, 9 A. M., WILLIAM THOMAS VINCENT. Leaves two sons, Willie and George, six brothers and one sister.

Funeral THIS FRIDAY at 3:30 P. M. from the residence of Mrs. Vincent, 8 North Howard Street.

HUGHES.—Died, in Baltimore, Md., September 24, 1914, at 4:20 A. M., MRS. MARTHA ANNE HUGHES, mother of Dr. W. A. Hughes.

Funeral FRIDAY, September 25, 1914, 2 o'clock P. M., from First Baptist Church, South Richmond. Interment in Hollywood Cemetery.

WATKINS.—Died, Thursday, September 24, at Washington, D. C., H. H. WATKINS, wife of John L. Watkins.

Funeral from the grave FRIDAY, September 25, 1914, 10 o'clock P. M., from the grave in Hollywood Cemetery at 3 o'clock.

IN MEMORIAM
HUDSON.—In loving remembrance of our dear husband and father, WILLIAM P. HUDSON, who died September 25, 1910, four years ago today.

When they ask us do we miss him, O how it fills our hearts with pain. It seems to us the angels whispering, "Have comforted his soul, you will meet again."

BY HIS WIFE AND CHILDREN
TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY



French Chasseurs Retreating Through Rouen.

ment is dated September 23, evening, and as follows:

"The right of the German west army, beyond the River Oise, has been engaged in battle with the French, who tried unsuccessfully to envelop it.

"Eastward, as far as the Argonne Forest, there were no important engagements to-day.

"To the east of the Argonne region, Varennes was captured in the course of the day, and the attack is proceeding.

"German troops attacking the French front south of Verdun, victoriously repulsed a violent counter-attack made from Verdun, Toul and across the River Meuse. The heavy artillery used against Verdun, Toul and across the River Meuse, was very effective.

"In French Lorraine and on the Alsace frontier, French advance guards have at some points been repulsed.

"There has been no decisive action at any point.

"No news has been received from either the Belgian or the eastern theatres of war."

AUSTRIAN FORCES WAIT FOR RUSSIAN ATTACK
LONDON, September 24 (3:45 P. M.).—An official German dispatch received by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company from Berlin says:

"It is officially reported from Vienna that the Austrian forces now have been concentrated in their new position for several days, but have waited in vain for any serious Russian attack."

RUSSIAN ADVANCE GUARDS ALREADY AT CRACOW
LONDON, September 24 (3:45 P. M.).—A Petrograd dispatch, forwarded to London by the Reuter Telegram Company, says that the Russian advance guards already have arrived before the Austrian fortress of Cracow.

HEAVY FIGHTING TO SOUTH OF ANTWERP
LONDON, September 24 (3:50 P. M.).—Heavy fighting is proceeding at different points to the south of Antwerp, says a dispatch from Amsterdam to the Reuter Telegram Company. At one place, the name of which was deleted by the Belgian censor, a German force of 2,000 men was routed, many being killed, wounded or taken prisoners.

"After before have the Belgians, the dispatch adds, taken so many prisoners in a single battle."

SHELLS FIRED AT MADRAS, BUT DAMAGE IS SLIGHT
CALCUTTA, September 24 (via London, September 24, 10 A. M.).—The papers publish an official dispatch stating that the German cruiser Emden, while passing Madras, fired a few shots, but that the damage to the city was slight.

Madras, the seat of government and headquarters of the Madras army, is the first report of India, ranking after Bombay and Calcutta.

The German cruiser Emden was recently reported as having destroyed six British merchant vessels in the Bay of Bengal.

ONLY THREE INDIANS KILLED IN ENGAGEMENT
LONDON, September 24 (10:30 A. M.).—A Madras dispatch to Reuters dated Wednesday says:

"The German cruiser Emden appeared off Madras on Tuesday evening and shelled the city. Two oil tanks were set alight, and are still burning. The telegraph office and some houses on our harbor were also hit, but the damage generally is slight.

"On our side, only the cruiser ceased firing, extinguished her lights and disappeared.

"The whole engagement lasted fifteen minutes. There was little or no excitement, and only three Indians were killed."

GERMAN COMMANDER DISMISSED FROM ARMY.
LONDON, September 24 (7:54 P. M.).—General von Deubling, commanding the German army in Alsace, has been dismissed, according to a dispatch to the Daily Chronicle.

BRITISH TROOPS WILL PARTICIPATE IN ACTION.
TOKYO, September 24.—The War Office to-day announced that British troops under Brigadier-General Nathaniel W. Barnardiston, commander of the North China forces, landed September 23 in the neighborhood of Laoshan bay, to participate in the movements against the Germans at Tsingtau.

GERMANS FIRE ON SAILORS
Sinking of the Cap Trafalgar Described by Men of the Carmania.

MONTREAL, QUEBEC, September 24.—The sinking of the German steamship Cap Trafalgar by the British auxiliary cruiser Carmania several days ago was described to the British sailors on the arrival here of the British vessel.

hundreds, especially where the advance was across an open wheat field.

Some of a French regiment, which was making a dash toward the German position when it was struck by the sweeping fire, we found dead in the kneeling posture they had taken behind the sheaves of wheat, and from where they had emptied their machine guns, intending to start a final rush and bayonet charge.

After the fight, 900 dead were buried in a single trench, six feet deep, Germans being placed at one end and French at the other.

Further to the east, near Berry-Aux-Bains, there appears to be concentrated a large German force occupying strong entrenchments, from which it is difficult to dislodge them. The fight there has been of a desultory character, with, however, slight advantage in favor of the allies. The men of both armies in this vicinity seem to be enjoying their rest.

On the eastern wing the Germans are throwing enormous masses of men against the French troops, protecting the line of defensive forts above Verdun, but up to the present their efforts, although costing immense sacrifices, have been vain, and the French line remains intact.

The military experts shower praise on General Joffre for the way his plans are carried out. Owing to the strictness of the censorship, it is impossible to give an idea of the allies' ultimate intentions.

NO SHOT FIRED BY BRITISH AT GERMAN SUBMARINE
LONDON, September 24 (8:25 P. M.).—A Berlin official dispatch by Marconi wireless says:

"Not a single shot was fired by any of the three British cruisers sunk by the German submarine. Most of the British sailors were in their bunks when the attack was made. The Iron Cross has been bestowed on each member of the crew of the submarine.

"Main headquarters reports that it has ascertained that one mortar shot was fired against the cathedral of Rheims, also there it was said to have been impossible to drive away with field artillery the enemy's observation posts.

"A message from main headquarters, describing operations in France, says there has been no fighting in the last few days, except unimportant artillery engagements, and that, in spite of unfavorable weather, the German troops are in excellent condition."

SON OF COUNT VON MOLTKE IS KILLED IN BATTLE
[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]
PARIS, September 24.—The son of Count von Moltke, the German chief of staff, was killed in the battle at Esternay, according to La Liberté, to-day. The top of his head was blown off by a shell.

Young von Moltke wore a coat of mail beneath his tunic. For several days before the battle he stayed in the local presbytery. Several times daily, he said, he would point his revolver at the priest at the slightest sign of treachery. When he ate, Von Moltke always had his pistol on the table with him, and guards were posted at all the doors and windows of his bedroom while he slept.

NAMES OF OFFICERS IN CASUALTY LIST.
LONDON, September 24 (10:34 P. M.).—These names appear in the official casualty list issued to-night:

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Grant-Duff, of the Blackwatch, killed in action; Lieutenant-Colonel C. Dalton and Lieutenant-Colonel L. C. Hogg, died in hospital; also there it was said to have been killed, five died of wounds in hospitals and one was drowned.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Grant-Duff served in India and South Africa. At one time, he was assistant secretary of the committee of imperial defense.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ian Graham Hogg served in South and West Africa, where he rendered distinguished services.

Brigadier-General Haking won the Queen's medal in South Africa.

The British Official Press Bureau September 26, announced that the Carmania lost nine men killed in the battle and twenty-six injured. The German survivors it is said were rescued by a collier.

SHELL THROWN UNDER GREAT PROVOCATION

British Admiralty Issues Formal Reply to Charge Made by German Minister at Copenhagen.
LONDON, September 24 (4 P. M.).—The British Admiralty to-day issued a formal reply to the statement of the German minister at Copenhagen that British officers fired on drowning German sailors after the naval engagement off Heligoland, and that a shell was thrown into a lifeboat containing German survivors.

The Admiralty admits that the shell was thrown, but explains the circumstances as follows:

"Every effort was made to save life until a German cruiser of the Stein class appeared on the scene, and opened a heavy fire on the British destroyers and their small boats. The destroyers were forced to retire, in order to avoid destruction. The German cruiser removed her men from her boat, leaving it to German prisoners, nearly all of whom were wounded. It is to be regretted that a blue-jacket on the forecastle of one Goshawk, exasperated at the inhuman conduct of the German cruiser, threw a projectile which could not possibly under the circumstances have exploded, into this small boat as it drifted past his ship.

"This no doubt is the incident referred to by the German minister at Copenhagen. It cannot be defended, and it was surely a trivial offense compared to that of the German cruiser which fired many shells at the boats of British destroyers while they were engaged in humane and chivalrous action."

Regarding the allegations that Germans fired at German sailors who were in the water, the Admiralty says there are many British officers and men who actually saw officers of the German cruisers Mainz and Koenig Luise fire at their own men in the water, presumably because they were of the opinion that they were prematurely deserting their posts. There are many men in our hospitals, the statement continues, whose wounds testify to the accuracy of the German fire. Out of 250 men saved from the Mainz, about 150 were picked up swimming in the water. Many of them had been wounded by revolver bullets.

HUNDREDS OF GERMANS BURIED IN SINGLE GRAVE

New York Woman Tells Graphic Story of Encounters in and Around Mulhausen.
NEW YORK, September 24.—Mrs. L. E. Thorpe, of New York, who helped bury in a single grave from 100 to 150 Germans killed in battle in Mulhausen, told a graphic story of the series of encounters between French and German soldiers in and around the Alsatian city early in August. Mrs. Thorpe is a widow of a Frenchman, and has a brother-in-law in the German Landsturm.

Mrs. Thorpe was one of 1,013 passengers who arrived on two steamships which reached here last night. A French force occupied Mulhausen on August 1. Mrs. Thorpe said to-night, and two days later 20,000 Germans entered the town. After a two-day battle, the French were driven out. The Germans, becoming confused in the side streets, fired on another, Mrs. Thorpe said, many being killed and wounded.

The Germans then declared the inhabitants had concealed French soldiers, and 300 male non-combatants were removed from residences and marched down the street. Presently, Mrs. Thorpe said, she heard shots fired and was informed the citizens had been shot by the Germans. The Germans, Mrs. Thorpe continued, burned and looted.

"We list includes eleven wounded. Lieutenant-Colonel A. Grant-Duff served in India and South Africa. At one time, he was assistant secretary of the committee of imperial defense.

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Tickets at the above rate will be sold for the last time this season on Sunday, September 27th.

Good going on Special Train leaving Richmond 8:10 A. M. and on the Cannon Ball, at 9:00 A. M. Leave Norfolk, returning, at 4:15 P. M. and 7:40 P. M. Best route to take; no change of cars. Best time to go; neither too hot nor too cold.

the houses. On August 13, the French returned and battle ensued in which she estimated 3,000 Germans were killed. She and other women aided the men in burying the dead. Citizens who lost their lives were given graves in the yards of their homes.

Henry de Sibour, an American, who has been living in London and was marooned at Belfort when the war broke out, was among the 353 passengers of the Red Star liner Zealand, which arrived yesterday.

He reached Paris after passing through the country where much of the early fighting occurred. On one field, he said, he saw squares of dead German soldiers, some of whom were lying on their backs, and others on their sides, standing upright, facing against each other. Officers told him, he said, that the machine guns were responsible for this wholesale killing.

"Since January 1, 1914," he said, "I have been a member of the Red Star Line, and I have transported 250,000 Russian troops across England, and that the steamship Aquitania was used to transport the troops to a remote point of the coast of France.

DEFERS INTEREST PAYMENT

International Mercantile Marine Suffers Loss of Business.
NEW YORK, September 24.—The International Mercantile Marine, controlling the White Star, Red Star, American and Atlantic Transport Lines, has deferred for the present payment of the semi-annual interest on its 4-1/2 per cent bonds due October 1. Loss of business because of the war was given as the reason.

"Since January 1, 1914," reads a statement by the company, "business has been very unsatisfactory, and the company has not fully earned fixed charges for the period ending July 31. Under ordinary operating conditions it might be reasonably anticipated that the deficiency would be made up during the remaining five months of the fiscal year. Now, however, the European war has brought the entire ocean transportation situation into an extremely unsettled condition and necessitated the complete withdrawal of the important and profitable services of the Red Star Line to Antwerp, making it impossible to form any estimate of the company's earnings for the balance of the year."

The International Mercantile Marine Company, which was organized and financed by a syndicate of English and American capitalists, headed by J. P. Morgan & Co., has capitalization of \$101,602,700. The 4-1/2 per cent bonds are known as mortgage and collateral trust, and \$25,744,000 are outstanding.

Only One Overhead Expense! Not Two or Three, in Berry Clothes
Talk No. 2
When we go direct to the cloth manufacturers and make our own clothing in our own Broadway workrooms, we eliminate several middle men—and their "overhead" expenses.

Our Broadway workrooms and our store are virtually under one roof.

They are one unit, working together to produce the best in clothes at the minimum of cost.

This is why we can put more into each suit of Berry Clothes. We can afford to shrink the cloth the full "100%." We can put in far better trimmings, more hand-tailoring, better styling!

We won't say that BERRY CLOTHES are 20% better, or 25%—we will leave that for you to decide in the months of satisfactory wear. And if you feel at any time that you are not satisfied, why bring them back. We'll make it right.

Your size, your style, at your price in READY-TO-WEAR. Come in for a try-on.

ESTABLISHED 1879

They are due in October, 1922, and are subject to call at 10%.

The company operates more than 120 steamships, with a total gross tonnage of over 1,100,000. The company has paid no dividends, and the unpaid accumulated dividends on its 6 per cent preferred stock now amount to 65 per cent.

GERMAN SOCIALIST PAPER SUPPRESSED.
LONDON, September 24 (7:50 P. M.).—A Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam says:

"A telegram received here says the German Socialist paper Volksblatt, published at Huchting, Westphalia, has been suppressed by the German military authorities and its editor arrested for circulating military movements."

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"Yes, I always take Rexall Dyspepsia Tablets with me"

Then I know that I'll be able to eat three good meals every day.

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With each package is included a liberal supply of Rexall Digestive Tablets to be used as a gentle laxative in conjunction with the Dyspepsia Tablets.

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Planters National Bank
A National bank.
A big, strong bank.
A courteous bank.
Three per cent compound interest.
Capital, \$200,000.
Surplus and profits, \$1,500,000.
(Note the proportion.)

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The genuine old reliable Hood's Sarsaparilla corrects the acid condition of the blood and builds up the whole system. It drives out rheumatism because it cleanses the blood.

It has been successfully used for forty years in many thousands of cases the world over.

There is no better remedy for skin and blood diseases, for loss of appetite, rheumatism, stomach and kidney troubles, general debility and all ills arising from impure, impoverished, devaluated blood.

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(Note the proportion.)

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